

Commercial.

TODAY.  
THE SHARK MARKET.

5 o'clock.  
With the exception of some Docks for  
September at 32 per cent. premium, no  
share transactions have been reported  
since we last wrote.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—156 per cent.  
premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—87½ per  
share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—168 per  
share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 265 per share,  
buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—375 per  
share.

Yantze Insurance Association—Tls. 108 per  
share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—195 per share,  
sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per  
share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—874 per share,  
buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 30  
per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
\$302 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—60  
per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$130 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share,  
sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company  
Limited—15 per cent. dis. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$50 per share,  
sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$152  
per share, sellers.

Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$60  
per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$60 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Chinga Bakery Company, Limited,  
—195 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent.  
premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent.  
premium.

Post Office:

A MAIL WILL CLASS

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver,

B.C., and San Francisco.—Per Abyssinia, to-

morrow, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per Lessang, to-morrow, the

14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per Esmeralda, to-morrow,

the 14th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per Danube, to-morrow, the

14th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per Surat, to-

morrow, the 14th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per Hallan,

on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per Cito, on Sunday, the 15th  
instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per Diamante, on

Munday, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per Preussen, on Monday,

the 16th instant, at 3.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta,

and Mauritius.—Per Natal, on Wednesday, the

18th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Fran-

cisco.—Per City of Peking, on Thursday,

the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per Venetia, on Tuesday,

the 24th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

Shipping.

DANUBE, British steamer, 364, F. W. Phillips,

12th April.—Haiphong 10th April, General.

—A. R. Mart.

SEPTIMA, German steamer, 783, P. Hansen, 13th

April.—Saigon 8th April, Rice.—Ed. Schell-

hass & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 13th

April.—Foochow 9th April, Amyot 10th,

General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

PECHILI, British steamer, 827, Bradley, 13th

April.—Whampoa 13th April, General.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 761, Lincoln, 13th

April.—Whampoa 13th April, General.

C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 648, Uldeup, 13th

April.—Haiphong 10th April, General.

Melchers & Co.

ARRATOON APAR, British steamer, 1,192, J. G.

Olfert, 15th April.—Calcutta 29th March,

Penang 5th April, and Singapore 7th,

General.—D. Sasseen, Sons & Co.

SHARON, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

Promised to be sent to Hongkong.

DEPARTURE.

April 12, Benvenue, British steamer, for Yoko-

hama.

April 12, Kunghai, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

April 12, Geelong, British str., for Saigon.

April 13, Hattie E. Tapley, British bark, for

Sandakan.

April 13, Aza, French steamer, for Shanghai.

April 13, Pembrokeshire, British steamer, for

Nagasaki, &c.

April 13, Claymore, British steamer, for New

York.

April 13, Formosa, British steamer, for Swa-

tow, &c.

April 13, Wingang, British steamer, for Singa-

pore, &c.

April 13, Dafila, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURE ARRIVED.

Per China, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. Bömer,

and 8 Chinese.

Per Daunib, str., from Haiphong.—Messrs.

Martin and Cretin, and 20 Chinese.

Per Septima, str., from Saigon.—12 Chinese.

Per Haitan, str., from Foochow, Amoy, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and family, Mr. and Mrs.

Knapel and family, Mr. and Mrs. Tung Po Shun,

Mr. Crocker, and 62 Chinese.

Per Aratoon Apac, str., from Calcutta, &c.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. W.

Fearn, Mr. M. V. Apac, and 2 Parsees (cabin),

332 Chinese and Indians (deck).

DEPARTED.

Per Aratoon Apac, str., for Shanghai.—From Hong-

kong.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Turner, Mrs. A.

F. Alvin and servant, Miss M. E. Alves, Miss

Dyer, Dr. Pichon, and Mr. M. C. Nickels.

For Kuching.—Mrs. E. Springle, child and servant.

For Yokohama.—Miss Gomes and servant.

Messrs. J. B. Gomes, Jr., J. B. F. Gomes,

George Henry, J. W. Thorshill, and James

Arthur. From Marseilles.—For Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Janet and infant, Mr. and Mrs.

R. van der Leithen, Miss Marie Fleury, Messrs.

Trubnikoff, H. Jaeger, Chlebnikoff, W. White,

Cromie, W. G. Gordon, and John Inokay, from

Port Said.—Mr. Eraldo Strill, from Colombo,

Baron de Gunzburg and Mr. W. V. Sentance.

From Singapore.—Mr. K. F. Gordon, from

Singapore, Mr. Gilbert, from Marseilles.—For

Shanghai.—Mr. Renault, Scours St. Bernardin,

St. Mathilde, St. Flamin, and St. Antoine.

For Yokohama.—Messrs. Deguy, S. Niwa, S. G. Niwa,

Ronceray, Ch. Cuty, and Stiba. From Alex-

andra.—Mr. and Mrs. Elman and infant. From

Colombia.—Mr. R. F. Treviñach. From Saigon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogliastra, and infant. From

Mrs. Dumoulin, Messrs. Merlano, Reynaud,

Olivier, Gondarcau, G. Baer and serv.,

Per Hattie E. Tapley, bark, for Sandakan, —

1 European and 2 Chinese.

Per Formosa, str., for Swatow, &c.—1 Euro-

pean and 10 Chinese.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

13th April, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barom. Hg.	Temp. F.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Waves Hg.	Waves Dir.	Waves Force
W. Liverton	30.16	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Tokio	30.04	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Nagasaki	30.04	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.04	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Amoy	30.04	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Hongkong	30.04	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Haiphong	30.03	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Hollown	30.03	70	SW	1	—	—	—
Manila	30.03	70	SW	1	—	—</	

support of the Army and Navy, the interest of the National Debt, and other Imperial charges. Scotland, after defraying her own expenses, sends upwards of £6,000,000 for these purposes. Ireland has been relieved of about ten million pounds of the loans got by her from the Imperial Exchequer during the last forty years, but Scotland has received no such consideration.

What return does Scotland get for her handsome contributions to the Imperial purse? Putting aside Imperial expenditure, which ought to benefit the three Kingdoms in equitably proportion, instead of being confined almost entirely to England, let us see what grants were received for "local or provincial purposes." During the year 1885, £495,483 was spent on Public Buildings in England and £10,212 in Ireland; while Scotland had to be content with £10,000, which was all expended on the erection of Sheriff-Court Buildings. But it must be remembered that one-half of the cost of these buildings had to be raised by local taxation, while in England the whole cost of the erection of County Court Buildings is defrayed by the Treasury. Public money is thus spent within the reach of many an able Scottish workman who is shut out for the present from the sphere of his most laudable ambition.

Let us here briefly recapitulate the evils that afflict our country from having lost the control of her own national affairs:

1. Legislative neglect.
2. Unjust taxation draining the resources of the country.
3. Unfair distribution and expenditure of the national and Imperial revenues.
4. The perpetuation of strife among our Churches.
5. Usurpation of English Courts over-domiciled Scotchmen and Scottish successions.
6. The Appeal to the House of Lords a means of oppressing poor Scottish litigants, and altering the laws of Scotland to suit English opinion.

7. General neglect of the fishing and mining industries.

8. Grave defects in the Land laws.

9. The closing of the old paths, and other means of innocent recreation.

10. The expatriation of native talent.

11. The deterioration of our Parliamentary representation.

12. Annoyance and expense arising from the administration of Scottish business in London.

To cure these and other evils which afflict our country, the restoration of a national Legislature and Executive has become a necessity. No scheme to facilitate Private Bill legislation nor any Convention or Assembly in Scotland to consider Scottish measures, prior to their disposal in Imperial Parliament, will meet the needs of our case. Our laws, affecting Scotland alone, must be passed in Scotland, where they are to be administered. —We desire the right thus to manage our own national affairs, we also claim the right to be heard in the Imperial Parliament on all questions touching the interests of our mighty Empire. There is no desire on our part to impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—the integrity of which must be preserved by the proper representation at Westminster of each portion of the United Kingdom.

In the delegation by the Imperial Parliament to each of the three Kingdoms of the powers required for its internal legislation and administration, we recognise the necessity of protecting the rights of minorities by prohibiting undue interference with life, liberty, and property. While Scotchmen first, and Britons afterwards, would welcome the opportunity which would then be given to the colonies and dependencies of the Empire-to-send-representatives-to-the Imperial Parliament, if it were relieved of the local legislation which at present retards the great plan of Imperial Federation.

This movement is now no new movement, for since that day on which the Scottish Union Commissioners had to fly for their lives before the fury of Edinburgh citizens eager to prevent their country from being incorporated with its powerful neighbour, down to the present time, there has always existed a band of patriotic Scotsmen who have looked forward to again betholding Scotland managing her own affairs. Through these long years this hope has never been lost sight of. It seems brighter at the present time, and since the Scottish Home Rule Association was formed in 1886 its membership has rapidly increased, and now includes a considerable number of the Electors of Scotland. The movement, however, receives comparatively little support from the upper and middle classes, some of whom are blinded by the glamour of the conflict about Home Rule for Ireland, and others, wrapped in self-sabotage and apathy, are indifferent to a national movement unless it closely affects their own personal interests. Many of our Scottish Members of Parliament view the movement with a jealous eye, knowing that, once accomplished, their occupation would be gone. But like all other national movements, its strength lies among the people, and history is only repeating itself. It was the common people who in time past led the movement that preserved our national independence. It was the common people who in time past led the movement which achieved our religious liberty. Again; it is the common people who fortunately possess now the power as well as the patriotism, that mainly support the present movement against the thraldom of having our national affairs mismanaged in England.

The cry of wretchedness comes yearly from our Highland population, and makes life bitter in the Lowlands of Scotland. Poverty and Poor Rates were at one time unknown in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Destitution and misery now prevail among our Crofters and Cottagers. The imposition of Poor Rates gives little or no relief. Even many of those who are assessed are, through their poverty, unable to meet this burden. This misery and destitution are now spreading, and are largely attributable to the Sent of Government being in England. Our countrymen beseech us to send them bread, and our Government send them soldiers and gunboats. Hunting-ground are at a premium in the Highlands and Islands, and the natives of the glens, who have dwelt there from remote antiquity, have been removed to make way for deer forests. The land being thus taken from the people, numbers of them are driven into the larger towns, where they sink into the lowest grades of misery, many of them being found among what are termed the lapsed masses. How are we to assist them? The Imperial Parliament will do nothing until our people are goaded to fury and rise in revolt; then they pass a Crofters' Act, which only gives temporary relief and assists in making the wretchedness and misery more apparent.

All classes have to lament in Scotland the gradual closing up of the rural walks around our towns, and especially in many parts of the Highlands, by the encroachments of landlords and sportsmen. Many of them are Englishmen of great influence in Parliament, so that the wrongs thus inflicted on the public are denied a legislative remedy; and, as our present Lord Advocate replied, when urged lately by the Scottish Rights of Way Society to place the public rights of way in Scotland under the protection of the Procurator Fiscal, who prosecute every petty thief at the public expense, the Treasury will not give a shilling to defend the right of the public to traverse their native land. The "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood" is no longer as open as it used to be to its toiling sons; and they are being deprived of the innocent recreations of the mountain and the river side.

Another serious drain to Scotland is the constant migration of London of her men of talents. Whenever a Scotch painter rises in eminence he removes to London, where most of the nobility and gentry of Scotland reside, who ought to be the natural patrons of Scotch art. Our literary men do the same, musicians and poets, and so on. "Edina, Scota's darling seat," is rapidly sinking into the position of a provincial town. This would be remedied to a great extent by the restoration of "Legislation's sovereign power." She might then hope to retain her own sons, and thus better to deserve the name of Modern Athens.

Efforts have been made from time to time to obtain a remedy from the Imperial Parliament, but as time rolls on, matters grow worse, and London becomes larger and richer every year. The time assigned to Scotch business in the House of Commons is, in the small hours of the morning, and after the Scotch Members have debated among themselves, the English Members troop in at the sound of the division-bell and vote dead against the Scotch; if so instructed by the party Whip, and by their numerical majority, swamp them. This has been done again and again, in measures which the hearts of the Scotch people were set on seeing passed into law.

The House of Commons contains 600 members. England and Wales send 105, Ireland 100, and Scotland sends only 72 members. According to population, Ireland is over, and Scotland is

under-represented; but what is more serious is the difficulty of finding suitable Scotchmen to undergo the expense, worry, and risk involved in family ties involved in attendance for more than half the year at the sittings of Parliament in London. To the London Barrister a seat for a Scottish constituency secures professional advancement without interfering with his business.

Accordingly, we find among our 72 Members of Parliament 32—nearly one half, of whom 16 are London Barristers and the other 16 have no residence in Scotland. Our country appears to have become the happy hunting ground of the English carpet-bagger. Can it be wondered at, if, with such representatives, the interests of Scotland are neither understood nor protected?

If we had legislation for Scotland in Scotland, and for Imperial matters in London, the comparatively short Sessions would form no obstacle to our obtaining a real Scottish representation. Our landed proprietors, who are now thankful to return to their estates, if they can keep them, would gladly discharge Parliamentary duties in their own capital, and the representation of a Scottish constituency would be brought within the reach of many an able Scottish workman who is shut out for the present from the sphere of his most laudable ambition.

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The old books of the establishment news brought home by the traders was duly entered, with the sailings, callings, and arrivals of the various ships. Men went there in those days to learn the occurrences which interested them, and had a bearing on their transactions. The safety of the ships and their cargoes, and the details of their voyages to and fro, were the daily information they sought for; and in troublous times, the intelligence of sea fights and naval actions were items of value as well as of excitement. Thus it was that the ledger of the old "Jerusalem" has become such an instructive record. In this way we get an insight into the early rivalries of the East India Company with the Portuguese; and we see how, pursuing a statesmanlike policy, their fleet, in 1591, took possession of St. Helena as a calling station. Left to their own resources to defend their ships against piratical attacks, and from capture by warlike enemies, they armed them and supplied them with ample crews.

How the Company dealt with the Portuguese a few of the entries will suffice to show.

In 1609 the Solomon engaged and defeated several Portuguese ships.

In 1611 one vessel, with her

pinace, maintained five engagements with a

squadron of Portuguese, and gained a complete

victory. In 1616 the Company's fleet, under Captain Prince, took a valuable Portuguese

frigate and defeated the Dutch fleet of Batavia.

In 1630 the Portuguese fleet were attacked near

Surat, when many of the enemy's vessels were

destroyed. It was not until 1662 that an English

man-of-war was despatched to protect or convoy

the ships trading with the East. Even after

this the bulk of the fighting was done by the

Company's vessels. Fights with the Dutch and French succeed those with the Portuguese, and French succeed those with the Portuguese, and

the Chinese.

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Thus it was that the ledger of the old "Jerusalem"

inherited the uncertainty of the ships and

elements; and for the most part the news was

brought by the ships arriving home. Now,

telegraph and look-out stations abound,

and transmit the sightings and signals of ships

from every available point along their routes.

Ships too, passing each other on the open seas, forward

intelligence from the nearest land they approach.

The merchant knows thus, before a vessel starts

on her intended sailing, the hour

of the day, the weather, the wind, the

current, the tides, the currents, the

depths, the shoals, the reefs, the

islands, the rocks, the dangers, the

obstacles, the safe harbours, the

ports, the cities, the towns, the

countries, the governments, the

peoples, the customs, the

laws, the regulations, the

taxes, the duties, the

freight rates, the

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Hannitations.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY.

of

LAWN GRASS SEEDED

and

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c, be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters of official nature to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, as we cannot be responsible for the safety of manuscripts.

With the above notice the "Manager" will always be open to receive the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interests. It must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore best suited for Advertisers. Terms can be had on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH POLITICS.

LONDON, April 11th.

M. Boulanger has been elected by large majority for the Dordogne, but has declined it; at the same time he will accept the Nord. In his address to the electors he accused the Chamber of Deputies of sterility and impotence, and urges the dissolution of the Chamber and the reform of the constitution, as the sole idea which should influence the minds of Frenchmen in working for the greatness of France.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*)

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 4th.

The Government has promised the Chambers to frame new laws concerning public Associations, which is considered to be a necessary preliminary to defining the relations between Church and State.

(From *Straits Times*.)

HER MAJESTY.

LONDON, April 5th.

The King and Queen of Italy are visiting Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty will visit the Emperor of Germany on the way home.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

BERLIN, March 5th.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg is about to proceed to Charlottenburg, where his betrothal with the Princess Victoria of Prussia will be solemnized.

Prince Bismarck has resigned to mark his objection to the betrothal of a German Princess with the Czar's most hated antagonist.

Public opinion in Germany sides with Bismarck. The *Cologne Gazette* appeals to Alexander's patriotism to abstain from the suit. Queen Victoria intended to accompany Alexander to Charlottenburg.

CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5th April.

Disturbances have broken out in Crete, owing to the increasing bitterness between the Mussulmans and Christians.

BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, April 7th.

It is affirmed that the Emperor is quite decided about the betrothal, and that Prince Bismarck only threatened to resign, or is reconsidering the matter.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

ROME, April 7th.

Italian operations at Massowah are suspended for the summer. The majority of the troops return to Italy forthwith, and it is hoped that negotiations may be renewed with the Negus.

LOCAL AND GENERALE.

An estimate has lately been published showing that women spend \$8,000,000 a year on bustles.

"He was a man who had suffered much" said a missionary, contemporary in a short obituary notice; "he had been a subscriber to this paper since its first number."

GOVERNMENT statistical returns show that the population of New South Wales has reached 1,042,010, which places that colony nearly seven thousand ahead of Victoria.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

BESSMERTEN's steel patent have brought him \$35,000 in royalties, besides what he has realized from sales of the metal, and his partners in the business have all made immense fortunes.

THE Rev. Snashall drew out quite a large audience the other Sunday to hear his sermon on hell. Such subjects are calculated these rainy days to attract more than usual attention.

The new dock which has been in course of construction at Haiphong was duly inaugurated on the 3rd inst. It contains a basin 45 metres in length by 15 in breadth, and can admit vessels of light draught.

AN Emergency Convocation of Cathay Chapter, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, to-morrow evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

A TELEGRAM dated Saigon the 4th instant, published in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, is to the effect that the postal tariff which is in force in the interior has been extended throughout the whole of Cochinchina.

UNFAITHFUL lovers get off at a cheap rate in some of the States of the great Republic. Four sheep, a hog and ten bushels of wheat settled an Iowa branch of promise suit the other day where \$25,000 were demanded.

THERE will be an Emergency meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE steamer *Pembroke*, which left here this afternoon for Japan, took with her, bound to Kobe, the newly appointed Captain and officers for the P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*, which has been sold in Japan out of the Company's service.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times of India* states that the Liverpool G and National Steeplechase resulted as follows:—

Mr. Baird's Playfair, 1st, 7lbs. .... 1  
Mr. Maher's Frigate, 1st, 2lbs. .... 2  
Mr. R. Nickall's Ballot Box, 1st, 4lbs. .... 3

THE agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) inform us that the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship *Bayern*, with the German mails dated Berlin, the 20th ult., left Singapore for this port to-day, at 8 a.m., and may be expected on or about the 18th inst.

ON account of the fire in Graham Street this morning disarranging matters, and breaking the rest of the Brigades, we learn that the supplementary inspection which was to have taken place near the City Hall this morning has been postponed to an indefinite period.

THE Cleveland district in Yorkshire last year recovered from mother earth no fewer than 2,500,000 tons of pig iron, which to the landowners of the locality represented that same amount in pounds sterling; this quantity is an increase of 100,000 tons on the output for the previous year, and of the various descriptions the greatest increase was in basic.

A SAILOR named John Hamblett, aged 21, belonging to H.M.S. *Espoir*, was charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Sercombe-Smith with assault and battery on a coolie employed to distribute the *China Mail*. Wong Akwal, the complainant, said he was employed at his ordinary occupation last night, and on approaching Murray Barracks he met the defendant along with three or four other sailors. Prisoner crossed the street and demanded a newspaper. Plaintiff refused, but prisoner insisted and at last snatched a paper out of his hand, tearing it in the scuffle. Witness held prisoner by the sleeve when the latter then took off his belt and hit him repeatedly over the head and arm until he fell to the ground, when Hamblett kicked him on the head and chest and then ran away, witness following him up and giving him into custody. Prisoner said, in answer to the Bench, that a great deal of complainant's evidence was incorrect. He saw the plaintiff throwing mud and stones at a lot of "blue jackets," and went up to stop him, and on witness giving him some impudence he took off his belt and hit him with it slightly, but nothing to hurt. This version was corroborated by the night-picket man, another blue jacket, who said he distinctly saw the plaintiff throwing stones and mud at some sailors, and that when they tried to stop him he showed fight by rolling up his sleeves and squaring off. Mr. Sercombe-Smith discharged the defendant.

*Propos* of the subscription list opened in Melbourne for a suitable silver wedding-gift to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the *Sydney Bulletin* says it has on hand a most appropriate donation for His Royal Highness on the occasion which consists of a verbatim report of the evidence in the Mordaunt divorce-case, tastefully bound in brass.

ARCHBISHOP CARR, of Melbourne, is sorry to find that "Catholic girls and young men profane the sacrament of marriage by receiving it without the sanction or blessing of the church, and expose themselves to the evils which are sure to follow from such unhallowed alliances." We are also sorry that Carr, who is probably a renegade Scotchman, should forget himself, and his dignity so far as to talk such silly twaddle.

By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, on Sunday, the 15th inst., from 3.30 till 5 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March, "Working" ..... 5th.  
Overture, "Bon et Bravoure" ..... Mendelsohn.  
Fantasia, "Evening" ..... Richards.  
Piano, "Thalia" ..... Denevi.  
Duet, "Duetto" ..... Denevi.  
Serenade, "De Mandoline" ..... Desmarais.  
Selection, "Moses in Egypt" ..... Rossini.  
John Moran, Bananista.

THE other week a case of interest to married women came before Judge Bayley in the Westminster County Court. The plaintiff in the case applied for the committal of a lady who lives in the West-end, against whom judgment for £40 had been obtained in the High Court. It was stated that she was well able to pay the whole amount, as she had private means and a quantity of jewellery. His Honour said he had no power whatever to commit the defendant, as she was a married woman. An order was made for the payment of £20 a month. This exemption from committal is a privilege which few married women are aware they possess.

AT a regular Convocation of Victoria Chapter, No. 515, held in Freemasons' Hall last night, the following office-bearers were duly installed and invested for the current year, the installing officers being: Most Excellent Companions W.M.B. Arthur and L. Mallory.—

M. E. Z., M. E. Comp. M. Falconer.  
H. .... Ex. Comp. J. W. Croker.  
I. .... Ex. Comp. D. Gillies.  
Scribe E. .... Comp. J. Dyer Ball.  
N. .... Comp. J. Willmott.  
P. S. .... Comp. H. A. E. Herbat.  
Asst. S. .... Comp. G. Sachse.  
2nd. .... Comp. R. Cooke.  
Treasurer.... Comp. R. Madar.  
Steward.... Comp. E. J. Main.  
Janitor.... Comp. J. Maxwell.

At the conclusion of the business of the Chapter the Companions adjourned to the Banqueting Hall where a cold collation was served and a pleasant evening spent.

THE Lincolnshire Handicap, run on March 21st, resulted as follows: Veracity 1; Tyrone 2; Lobster 3.

OUR Foochow contemporary publishes the following unique "double" circular:—"It is upward of 30 years since foreigners coming to China. We, washermen, are getting our living by this art for years. As the wages of employers are increased and every thing at a high price we beg to inform all the gentlemen that on and after the 1st of April the price of per 100 pieces is \$2.00, large ones, per 100 \$3.00, whole month \$5.00. There were many years ago some persons being very careless in washing cloths at a low price and finally they ran away with them. But if there is any such person found we will send him to you."

THE only case of any importance disposed of to-day at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, before Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting *Fuqua* Judge, was that of Lam Pin v. Lam Chu Nam, for \$103.91, being value of market goods supplied by plaintiff to defendant. After hearing evidence on both sides, his honour gave judgment for plaintiff with costs. In the afternoon two Macao ladies appeared in Court, a Mrs. Soua suing a Mrs. Baca for the valuable consideration of \$2.50, for rent due. His Honour, after requesting the plaintiff to remove her black dress, heard what she had to say in support of her claim, and then asked the defendant to answer the charge. As the suit promised to develop into a labyrinth of evidence, our reporter thought it advisable to make his exit without ascertaining which of the two fair litigants came off plus or minus the \$2.50 claimed and contested.

ACCORDING to a telegram in a Sydney contemporary, the prize fight between the champion braggart of the world, John L. Sullivan of Boston, U.S.A., and Charlie Mitchell, of Birmingham, appears to have been a protracted and desperate affair. They fought 39 rounds, occupying over three hours, the battle ending in a draw, and each man having an arm and several ribs broken. This, if accurate, would indicate that there must have been some hard hitting, and also that both gladiators were helpless at the finish. As Sullivan, who boasted that he could put Mitchell to sleep under ten minutes, could not, after struggling for three hours, "knock out" a man who is by comparison only a light weight, we shall probably hear very little more of this spurious "champion of all champions" in the 24-foot ring—his proper place is hippodroming in the sawdust.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times of India* states that the Liverpool G and National Steeplechase resulted as follows:—

Mr. Baird's Playfair, 1st, 7lbs. .... 1  
Mr. Maher's Frigate, 1st, 2lbs. .... 2  
Mr. R. Nickall's Ballot Box, 1st, 4lbs. .... 3

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THE return match, eight men aside, between the 5th Regiment and combined Garrison and Police was fired off at the Kowloon military range yesterday afternoon, under most unfavorable climatic auspices. A terrific wind blew from the right rear, making steady scoring a most difficult task; and while shooting at the 600 yards range the rain came down in torrents, with vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder, rendering it impossible to see the targets or discs. However, notwithstanding the wretchedly uncomfortable weather, both teams stuck manfully to their work and fought out the match to the end.

On the first meet between the Regiment and the Garrison and Police, which took place on the 5th inst., it will be remembered that the "Steelbacks" had an advantage at each one of the three ranges, eventually winning by a handsome majority of 57 points, the totals being 643 against 586. On this form they were strong favorites yesterday, although one or two changes were supposed to have strengthened the Garrison Club representatives. At the first range the conditions were seven shots each at 200, five and six hundred yards under the customary regulations as to scoring, etc.—the shooting by both teams was, under the circumstances, fairly meritorious, the Garrison and Police keeping up their form while the 5th fell off greatly, the score sheet showing 216 against 177. Battery Sergeant Major Merson and Sergeant Alice both put on 21, and his total of 89 for the three distances was a very fine record in such unfavorable weather. The match thus terminated in a well deserved victory for the Garrison and Police by 38 points, the respective totals being 584 and 546. The "Steelbacks" took their "gruel" with the proverbial good humour and philosophic indifference to reverses so characteristic of this thoroughly sporting Regiment, but the "crack" marksmen of the British Army will have to stick close to the ranges unless they wish to see their hard won laurels wrested from them by their formidable rivals of the Garrison and Police Shooting Clubs. Each team has now won one match, and doubtless the rubber will be fought out as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged.

The following are the scores:—

GARRISON AND POLICE.

REGIMENT.

We are informed the Chinese Banks will advance very little to the teammen this year, and that it will not reach half of the amount advanced last year. No doubt, the bad *Fung-shut* of last year's "piggin" is the cause of this wise step.

On Wednesday last the natives paid their usual annual visit to the ancestral tombs, and crowds were seen

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

N°. 1902.

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit, may after their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

Each DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$1,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 49, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES, IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 3,900,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTMLEY, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

## NOTICE.

### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectively informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

## Intimations.

### W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

#### DEMON TENNIS BATS.

Tennis Shoes.

Renshaw Tennis Bats.

Ladies' Tennis Shoes.

Presses for Single Racquets.

Footballs, "Association" and "Rugby."

Handsome Plush Frames on Easel.

Fine Stock of Albums for Cabinets only, and assorted sizes.

Ladies' Handbags.

New Photos of Fashionable Beauties.

Palette Shape Mirrors for Table.

Dictionary of Engineering Terms.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888.

Seaton's Marine Engineering.

Hutton's "Reed's

English, German and French Dictionary.

Stonchenge's Rural Sports.

" On the Dog.

Electric Motor, and its application.

Ayrton's Electricity.

Draper's Medical Physics.

Kirchner's Manual Psychology.

Ornamental Alphabets.

New Stock of Micerchaum Pipes.

Copying Presses.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

[100]

### ROSE & CO.

#### HAVE RECEIVED

AND ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

#### MATERIALS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

#### SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

THE "SAILOH HAT" FOR LADIES, IN ALL KINDS OF STRAW & COLOUR.

ROSE & CO.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 7th April, 1888.

## Auctions.

### VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in a cause TAM KWAN SHI v. YAU MI HO, No. 42 of 1878, with the approbation of the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG the person appointed by said Court upon the respective Premises on the days hereinafter mentioned, viz.—

ON

THURSDAY,

the 3rd day of May, 1888, at

3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN FIVE LOTS the VERY VALUABLE BLOCK of BUILDINGS situate on MARINE LOT No. 44, MARINE LOT No. 152, and Section B of MARINE LOT No. 4, and in the best and most Central Chinese business portion of the City and with frontages to three important Public Streets viz.—Bonham Strand, Wing Lok Street and Cross Street and comprising Nos. 1 and Cross Street and Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Wing Lok Street and Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and 45, Bonham Strand. Owing to the favorable situation of this property the owner or owners thereof can always count upon securing good tenants.

ON

FRIDAY,

the 4th day of May, 1888, at

3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN SIX LOTS the VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on INLAND LOT No. 2050 in the best part of Hollywood Road and comprising Nos. 200 and 211, Hollywood Road and 1, 2, 3, and 4, Ng Kwai Fong, also the three storied house No. 132, Hollywood Road situate on the Remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 384 and the three houses Nos. 14, 16, and 18, Possession Street situate on Inland Lot No. 212C and the Remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 212B.

ON

SATURDAY,

the 5th day of May, 1888, at

3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN ONE LOT a PIECE of VACANT GROUND registered as INLAND LOT No. 472 and situate at Bowrington between Matheson and Percival Streets, and suitable for the erection of Kerosine Godowns.

The sale plans can be seen at the Office of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors and at Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, the Auctioneer.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong, or

Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON, Solicitors, Hongkong, of Mr. EWENS, Solicitor, Hongkong, and of Mr. WEBBER, Solicitor, Hongkong, and of Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1888.

ALFRED G. WISE,

Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court.

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ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 14th April, at 4.30 for 5 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1888.

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PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,

No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1888.

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Masonic.